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The People's Korea

No. 905 EVERY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

World Public Support Korea Reunion, Demand GI Pullout

During the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle and on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, President Kim Il Sung received messages from foreign Party and state leaders: Equatorial Guinea, the Congo, Syria, Somalia, Viet Nam, Democratic Yemen, Mali, Angola, Seychelles, etc.

The Party and state leaders demanded in their messages the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all its armaments including nuclear weapons from south Korea and expressed full support to the just cause for the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The messages, sharply hitting the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the Pak junta, fully supported the three principles and five-point policy for the reunification and other reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government for earlier reunification of Korea.

On the other hand, meetings, demonstrations and various functions were continuously held in many countries including Australia, Mongolia, Lebanon, Bulgalia and Benin. International organizations and public bodies of the world such as the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers, the Progressive Gaullists Union of France, the French General Confederation of Trade Unions issued appeals or statements, denouncing the U.S. imperialists as a chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea and demanding the U.S. withdraw forthwith its troops and all its weapons from south Korea.

The papers and news agencies of socialist countries and third world countries carried articles expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggles for the reunification.

Australian Nat. Conf. Objects to "Two-Korea" Plot

An Australian National Conference on Korean Reunification held in Melbourne on July 23.

It was attended by many representatives from all sections of the labour and progressive movement. They included professor Derek Roebuck, Dean of Law at Hobart University, Tasmania, George Crawford, Secretary of the Plumbers and Gasfitters Union, David Mackenzie, a prominent member of the Labour Party and ex-member of the Australian Parliament, Lesley Ebbels, President of the Victorian Branch of the Communist Party of Australia, Ron Hearn, secretary of the Victorian branch of the Socialist Party of Australia, Betty Olle, Secretary of the Union of Australian Women, Joe Harris, organiser of the Building Workers Industrial Union and Mr. Li Jong Chol, leader of a delegation from the DPRK, and the conference was chaired by Joseph Waters, Chairman of the Australia-DPRK Committee.

The conference endorsed a statement and a letter to President Kim Il Sung.

Follow the full text of the letter to President Kim Il Sung and the statement.

Letter to President KIM IL SUNG

Your Esteemed Excellency,

Today we have held in Melbourne a national conference supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country. Representatives of various political parties and public organisations together with some prominent private citizens have attended this national conference. They have given considerable attention to the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists inside and outside Korea as well as to the new provocative war manoeuvres being carried out by these people.

The speakers at the conference emphasized the need to intensify the campaign to bring to an end the sinister schemes of the US and south Korean authorities aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea even to the point of unleashing another war for that purpose.

The United States is the main force from outside of Korea obstructing the country's reunification. The "two Koreas" policy is a product of the US policy of aggression against Korea.

The United States is trying to create "two Koreas" not just to keep s. Korea under its control as its colonial military base but also to realise its designs for invading the whole of Korea and as a with south Korea as its stronghold. The Japanese ruling circles, proceeding from their ambition to reinvade south Korea, are taking an active part in the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and in that country's new provocative war manoeuvres.

The south Korean puppet clique are not only coming out as vicious supporters of the "two Koreas" policy to divide the country and prolong their rule under the protective arm of the imperialists but they are also intensifying their clamour for war against the northern half of the Republic and increasing their fascist suppression of the south Korean people who are calling for the reunification of their country and the restoration of democratic rights.

The United States and its followers are trying to legalise the division of Korea, using the arguments of "cross recognition" and "joint UN membership." They put out the signboard of "recognition of the status quo" and back the permanent division of Korea militarily with the "equilibrium of strength theory." In March this year US imperialism and the south Korean puppets staged a "joint south Korea-US military exercise,"—a war exercise on the largest scale since the Korean War.

This is a grave provocation intended to threaten and blackmail the south Korean people who are fighting against the Park Chung Hee fascist dictatorship and for the restoration of democracy in their country and for its reunification. It is the most flagrant opposition against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a menace to the peace of Asia and the world.

The conference bitterly denounces the "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique and their new provocative war manoeuvres. It considers that Korea's reunification must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and the five point policy for national reunification enunciated by the respected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung.

The conference also affirms that the United States must withdraw without delay and as promised by President Carter, its troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea as requested by the resolution of the 30th General Assembly Session of the United Nations. It should stop encouraging the Park Chung Hee clique in their barbarous suppression of the south Korean people.

Australia and Korea are both countries in the Pacific region and have a common interest in preserving peace and security in that area. Those attending this conference regard it as their international duty to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people and will continue to support and encourage their struggle until reunification of their country is achieved.

Attending the national conference held in Melbourne on 23 July 1978 in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Representatives from:
The Communist Party of Australia
The Socialist Party of Australia
The Union of Australian Women
The Committee for International Cooperation and Disarmament
The Plumbers and Gasfitters Union
The Seamen's Union
The Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights' Union
The Australia-D.P.R.K. Committee

Statement

The division of Korea has lasted for more than 30 years, due to the occupation of south Korea by the United States, is causing immeasurable unhappiness and suffering for the entire Korean people. From the very outset of the country's division, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has submitted fair and reasonable proposals on more than 150 occasions for a settlement of the problem and has done everything possible to materialize them. But the ardent desire of the Korean people for national reunification has not yet been realised because of the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the Park Chung Hee clique. Their new provocative war manoeuvres and other obstructive actions are being conducted in order to prevent reunification.

Proceeding from this sinister design to invade the whole of Korea and to hold its position on the Asian continent with south Korea as its stronghold, the United States is making a desperate attempt to create "two Koreas" by perpetuating the division of Korea.

The "cross recognition argument" and "UN joint membership argument" brought forward by the splitists under the slogan of "recognition of the status quo" are designed to justify the creation of "two Koreas" internationally by consolidating the present division of Korea.

The separatists are even clamouring about the "equilibrium of strength" theory to create "two Koreas." In the "equilibrium of strength" theory the United States seeks to maintain its domination over south Korea and to promote the permanent division of Korea through "strength."

The US authorities are extensively reinforcing their air and naval forces behind the curtain of "pullback" of the US ground forces now occupying south Korea. They are scheming to give $8,000 million of military "aid" to south Korea as a "compensatory measure" but in actuality to reinforce the armed forces of the south Korean puppet government.

The United States is carrying out regular large-scale joint military exercises with the south Korean puppet "government," claiming that it must demonstrate the "depth and might of its commitments" to south Korea. Last March for eleven days the United States and the south Korean puppet clique stages a "joint south Korea-US military exercise" which was the biggest of its kind since the end of the Korean War.

This highly provocative military exercise comprised the mobilization of huge armed forces 108,000 men strong, not just the main units of the US troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army but also the US ground, naval and air forces and the marines stationed on the US mainland, in Hawaii, Guam, Okinawa and Japan proper and even in the Philippines. The very latest weapons of destruction and of military equipment were in use.

The basic aim of this and other large-scale military exercises is to threaten the Korean people from a position of "strength," to block the reunification of Korea and to unleash a new aggressive war.

The Japanese reactionaries, proceeding from their ambition to reinvade south Korea, are also taking an active part in the realisation of the "two Koreas" policy of the United States and its new provocative war manoeuvres.

At the active instigation of the United States and Japan, the south Korean puppet clique is resorting ever more desperately to a policy of war and are plotting for the permanent division of the nation so that they may continue their fascist rule. They put forward the arguments that "unification is impossible" and "division is advantageous."

The south Korean puppets, while begging that US troops should be stationed permanently in south Korea, are reinforcing on a large scale their own armed forces and expanding their armaments industry. At the same time they are holding secret talks with Japanese ruling circles to consolidate the "military cooperation system" and strengthening to extend the "south Korea-US-Japan security cooperation body."

They are madly acting to remove all the socio-political forces obstructing the realisation of their infamous "two Koreas" policy and brutally suppressing patriots, democratic figures, youth and students who call for reunification and democracy.

We consider that as long as the "two Koreas" plot and new provocative war manoeuvres of the splitists and south Korean fascist rulers prevail, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will not be realised nor can peace in Asia and the rest of the world be preserved. Therefore, we affirm:

(1) That the three principles and the five-point policy for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung provide the best means for reunifying Korea independently by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference and by peaceful means based on democratic principles.

(2) We reject resolutely the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists and all such ideas as the "cross recognition argument," "joint UN membership" and the "equilibrium of strength theory" all of which will merely perpetuate Korea's division and produce grave consequences for the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

(3) We maintain that the United States must give up the "two Koreas" idea and end its provocative war manoeuvres. It should withdraw immediately and completely its troops from south Korea and along with them all its military equipment and nuclear missiles as requested by the UN resolution.

(4) We firmly demand that the Japanese ruling circles refrain from impeding Korea's reunification and that they refuse the United States the use of Japan as a launching base for military action against Korea.

We appeal to the governments and peoples of the countries of the world including Australia to resolutely reject the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists, to stay uninvolved in such a thing and to further strengthen the international solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for realising the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

Attending the national conference held in Melbourne on 23 July 1978 in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Representatives from:
The Communist Party of Australia
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Foreign Party, State Leaders Send Messages to President

Messages came from **Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President, Head of State and Head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; General **Joachim Yhomby-Opango,** Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo; **Hafez Al Assad,** President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Mohamed Siad Barre,** General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh** and **Pham Van Dong,** Party and state leaders of Viet Nam; Lieutenant Colonel **Ali Abdullah Saleh,** President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; **Abdul Fattah Ismail,** Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Unified National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Colonel **Moussa Traore,** Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; and **France Albert Rene,** President of the Republic of Seychelles; **Agostinho Neto,** Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola; **Mohamed Abdel Aziz,** General Secretary of the Polisario Front and President of the Council of the Revolutionary Command; **E.M.S. Namboodiripad,** General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); **Lars Werner,** Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; and **Pedro Antonio Saad,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, said in his message:

We express once again full support to the Korean people in their just cause for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying the southern half and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Joachim Yhomby-Opango stressed in his message:

Considering that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, we fully support their just struggle for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Your Excellency.

Mohamed Siad Barre pointed out in his message that the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was attained by the military art of wise leadership, superb command and revolutionary faith of the great leader.

The message said:

I assure you, Comrade General Secretary, that the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Government and people will, as in the past, always support the Korean people in their just struggle to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The message from **the Party and state leaders of Viet Nam** emphasized:

The Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Viet Nam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam severely condemn the schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to create "two Koreas" and sabotage the unification of Korea. They fully support the three principles and five-point policy and other just and reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government for sovereign and peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialist must immediately withdraw all their troops as well as all armaments, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea, cease at once all provocative acts against the DPRK and accept the latter's proposal on talks so as to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

Abdul Fattah Ismail noted in his message that the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a new victory in the world revolutionary movement and made a great contribution to turning the world balance of forces favourable to socialism after the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The General Secretary of the Polisario Front said in his solidarity message that the vast progress made by the Korean people in the revolution and rehabilitation and construction, in the struggle for national reunification and in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader is an eloquent demonstration of the strength of the fraternal Korean people to consolidate and defend their revolutionary gains and the spirit of the glorious Korean revolution.

The Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden in his message expressed undivided support to the five-point policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung in 1973. He said:

In order to thwart and frustrate the U.S. manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and north and south Korea be reunified. (KCNA)

Chongryun Del. Attends World Anti-Bomb Conf.

The Tokyo International Session of the 1978 World Conference for Complete Nuclear Disarmament and Relief of Atom-Bombing Victims was held in Tokyo between Aug. 1 and 2 with 56 delegates from 31 countries and 9 international organizations and 500 Japanese people of various segments.

The session was also attended by a Korean delegation headed by Pek Jung Won, Director of the Public Relations Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and other 3 delegates from Chongryun.

Chongryun was asked to represent the Korean National Peace Committee.

The session unanimously adopted an action program, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' preparations for nuclear war in Korea, and a resolution on Aug. 2 calling for an international treaty to be concluded to completely ban the use of nuclear weapons and demanding the institution of law to protect victims of the atomic-bombings.

It expressed support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

On Aug. 2 Pek Jung Won made a speech at the third workshop of the session.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists are bringing into south Korea the latest arms such as nuclear weapons, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, he declared that south Korea now is a huge powderkeg replenished to start a new war.

The Korean delegation head condemned the south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, "team spirit '78" held in last March. He strongly demanded that U.S. imperialism should discontinue at once the new war plot against Korea, completely withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea and accept the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Korean armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The Chongryun delegates also made speeches at the first and second workshop.

The World Conference for Complete Nuclear Disarmament and Relief of Atom-Bombing Victims was held in Hiroshima between August 5 and 6. 1 delegates from Chongryun.

Kim Dae Jung's Freedom Urged

(See related story on page 3)

Five years ago, Aug. 8, in 1973, Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate was kidnapped illegally from Tokyo in broad daylight by "KCIA" agents and taken to Seoul.

Since then, Kim Dae Jung, has been detained, while his chronic hip gout is worsening.

The Japanese public are critical of their government's failure to take steps for the freedom of Kim Dae Jung, following the so-called "political solution."

With the coming of the fifth anniversary of the incident the world public are reinforcing their demand for a thorough investigation of this incident and his restoration to the former status.

A "central meeting for restoration of the status of Kim Dae Jung" was held in Tokyo on Aug. 8, under the sponsorship of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Japan-south Korea solidarity committee, and a citizens' organization affiliated with "the countermeasures committee for the rescue of Kim Dae Jung."

The meeting was attended by 1,500 Japanese people in all walks of life such as Diet members, prominent figures, workers, students and women.

After the meeting they vigorously demonstrated through downtown Tokyo.

Prior to this meeting, on Aug. 5, a women's meeting was also held at the Zennitsu Hall in Tokyo for demanding the restoration of the former status of Kim Dae Jung.

KOREA FOCUS

Divisive Maneuvers against Non-Alignment Movement

Reports said that south Korea's foreign chief **Pak Tong Jin** recently toured West African countries to promote his so-called "non-aligned diplomacy." His chief objective was reportedly to seek for an effective approach to the UN debate on Korea to be held in fall to come, as the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade turned out to be "friendly" to Seoul.

Seoul dailies quoted foreign ministry sources as saying that after two amendments, the Belgrade conference adopted a Korean resolution "expressing a desire for the disbandment of the UN Command, the dismantlement of foreign military bases and a conclusion of a lasting peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement in deference to the interests and the free will of the Korean people north and south."

This confirms once again that Seoul dailies, under the complete control of the "KCIA" and the "ministry of culture and public information," do not hesitate to distort truth and facts. It is true that the Belgrade conference was held under complicated circumstances and that arguments developed during the session. Such things are not surprising and natural, because non-aligned countries have differing political systems, ideologies, religions and races. The conference of foreign ministers was held for the purpose of unifying possible differences in opinion on the long-range interests of the non-alignment movement.

The Pak junta in Seoul is attempting to create the misleading impression that the Belgrade caucus did not accept the view of the DPRK and assumed a "friendly attitude" toward south Korea. As it turned out, however, Asian countries asked the DPRK to speak for them. So, the DPRK foreign minister addressed the Belgrade meeting on behalf of the Asian member states. A decision issued at the end of the meeting contained a clause on Korea which reads:

"The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reject all attempts to divide Korea into two parts as being contrary to the desire of the Korean people.

"The ministers welcome the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, free from any outside interference, in keeping with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set out in the joint north-south statement of 4 July 1972.

"The conference calls upon all countries to respect the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and expresses the hope that the fulfilment of this desire will be assisted by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, dissolution of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations in south Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement by a lasting peace agreement."

As a matter of fact, the foreign ministers conference expressed a unanimous and unreserved support for the DPRK stand on the Korean question.

As seen above, the south Koreans make it a rule to delete any negative portion or sentence in a bid to distort any resolution adopted by any given conference when deemed critical of their conduct. For example, the south Korean wording of the Belgrade decision, "a lasting peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement" is similar to the language of the Belgrade meet's Korean wording "replacement of the armistice agreement by a lasting peace agreement," the two have contradicting meanings. The former is meant to retain the truce accord to enable foreign forces to stay in south Korea indefinitely as it is the avowed stand of the Pak junta. The latter represents the intention on the part of the DPRK to terminate the temporary, fragile ceasefire, conclude a peace agreement which will guarantee a stable and lasting peace and thus completely and finally end the Korean War which achieved a cessation of hostilities 25 years ago. The proposed peace agreement should be signed by the DPRK and the U.S., the signatories of the Korean Armistice Agreement and stipulate the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea.

Does the reporting by the Pak junta of the Belgrade meeting as "friendly" to Seoul mean the voluntary revocation of their unwarranted stand? Their distortion of the conference proceedings as such is motivated by a desire to deceive the public and drive a wedge into the non-alignment movement.

Foes of the non-alignment movement deliberately spread word before the foreign ministers conference that the meeting would end up in splits and that the summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana next year would collapse. So far, they groundlessly denounced the totally justified activities of non-aligned countries and Third World countries at the UN Organization as "tyranny of a majority" and have been striving to divide and rule non-aligned countries. As part of such campaign, Pak Tong Jin embarked on the West African junket whose failure was a foregone conclusion. For the Pak junta is a critic of the non-aligned movement and his no understanding of its might. They are yet to learn a due lesson from the unsuccessful application for non-alignment membership when the Lima conference of foreign ministers was held. The Americans call south Korea "our baby," the fact which the south Koreans try to ignore.

Despite the wishful anticipation of the Pak junta and other troublemakers, the Belgrade conference displayed unity and cohesion, not division and breakup. The non-alignment movement is committed to opposition to all sorts of domination by big powers and to independence, sovereignty and prosperity. The non-aligned movement is growing in strength with each passing day. The Pak junta is not qualified to join such movement. Suffice to say that the non-alignment movement is not weak enough to play into the hands of the Pak junta, a group now isolated in the world community of nations.

30 Years of DPRK

Mushrooming Great Edifices

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the fourth article of the series.

Over the past 30 years, the DPRK has built a great number of great edifices to be handed down through generations.

Among them are the metallurgical works in Songrim, Kangson and Chongjin, machine plants in Ryongsong and Huichon and textile mills in Pyongyang and Kusong. They built 1,055 modern plants in the period between 1971 and August 1975, and completed 2,267 construction projects last year.

The U.S. imperialists destroyed over 14,900 industrial establishments, educational, cultural and public health institutions and razed the towns and villages to the ground, alleging that they would "raze 78 towns of north Korea from the map."

However, the DPRK completely healed the war wounds in the spirit of self-reliance in a few years.

Referring to the basic line of post-war economic development to be put into practice without fail in each stage, President Kim Il Sung said:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to lay the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living standards in the shortest period of time."

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions."

The DPRK built a socialist industrial state in a brief period of 14 years, though the U.S. imperialists claimed that it would not be able to stand on its own feet again even in 100 years.

With priority to the building of heavy industry, construction of dwelling houses and cultural and service establishments was carried out on an extensive scale to improve the social overhead infrastructure.

During the Three-Year Plan for Post-War Rehabilitation and Development National Economy (1954-1956), 320 factories and enterprises, big and medium, were reconstructed or newly built, and the colonial one-sidedness and deformity in industry was eliminated to a considerable extent.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) set forth by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956, the DPRK built in less than a year a blast furnace with a capacity of 300,000-400,000 tons, erected in a little more than one year a giant up-to-date vinalon factory on a desolate area.

The Five-Year Plan's basic task was to reinforce the foundations of socialism in the country and solve, in the main, the people's food, clothing and housing problem.

The fundamental task in laying the basis of socialism during the period was to complete the socialist transformation of production relations in town and country and to establish an overall socialist system.

The June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea advanced the line of developing small and medium local industries in parallel with the large-scale state-run central industries.

In a matter of 3-4 months after the plenum, the country built more than 1,000 local industrial factories throughout the country.

These factories plus the already built province-run factories and co-operative-run factories were evenly scattered with more than ten factories in each town and county.

Housing units with a floor space of a total 5,728,000 square meters were built in 1962, the second year of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970).

The Seven-Year Plan's basic task was to carry out overall technological reconstruction and a cultural revolution and radically improve the people's living standard, based upon the socialist system.

The year 1963 saw the completion of many factories. Among them were the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Unghung Power Station and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, the blooming mill of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the seamless steel pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Works, the ammonium-calcium nitrate fertilizer shop and the agricultural chemicals shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and Hyesan Paper Mill.

The past Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) was set forth by the Fifth Congress of the WPK held in late 1970.

The Six-Year Plan was aimed at further cementing the material and technical revolution.

During the period, the capacity of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was expanded to 1,200,000 kw and Unggi and Chongchongang thermal power plants and the Sodasu power stations No. 1 and No. 2 were put into operation and the construction of the Wiwon and Huichon power stations progressed fast.

The large-size Toksong, Sochang and Kumya Youth coal mines were developed and the shaft pits of the Anju Combined Coal Mine, and Aoji and Kogonwon coal mines and many other pits were constructed.

The Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works completed the construction of a large furnace of 1,500 cubic meters and a large continuous sintering furnace with a 3 million ton capacity and the modern rolling branch shop with one million ton capacity successfully.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant and many other machine-building bases were built.

Funds twice as much as the investments in the past 7 years are appropriated for capital construction in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

More than 80 per cent go to the construction of production facilities.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is aimed at further strengthening the economic basis of socialism and raising the people's living standard by stepping up Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification.

By the end of this year, the first year of the plan, the Musan and Komdok mines and the Combined Anju Coal Mine will have been expanded.

A heavy-duty lorry shop and forging shop will be built at the Sungri Automobile Complex. The construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Plant and an automation device factory will be sped up.

The construction of the ejector producing factory and the micro-electromotor factory will be completed.

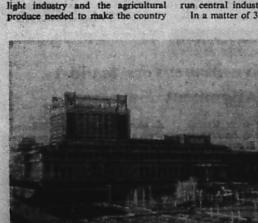
Also completed will be the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the construction of the petrochemical factory of the Youth Chemical Complex, the November 18 Paper Mill, the Hoeryong Kraft-Paper Mill and a storage battery factory.

The construction of a large-scale cold rolling branch factory will be hastened at the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works. The Aoji Chemical Factory will be expanded.

Today Korea has powerful industrial bases, such as giant metallurgical bases, heavy machine production bases, power chemical and building materials bases, which produce in a matter of five days as much manufactured goods as were produced in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

The Unryul Mine situated on the west coast built a large-size, long-distance belt conveyor capable of carrying 50,000 tons of scraped earth in a 4.6 kilometre section to link the land to an island. The six-kilometre long large-size, long-distance underground belt conveyor built at the Komdok Mine, the over 1,120 metre large-size, long-distance belt conveyor linking the Haeju Cement Factory to Haeju Port. The 98 kilometre long large-size pipeline was built between the Musan Mine and the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex.

The grandeur of Pyongyang, the capital of the country, is added to by such imposing buildings as the Korean Revolution Museum, the Memorial for the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the February 8 house of Culture, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the Moranbong Stadium and the Pyongyang Metro which are proud of their modern architectural beauty.



The Mansudae Art Theatre, a seat of Juche art, was built during the past Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

More than 60 railway stations have fulfilled their freight haulage plans for this year through an increased transport drive.

Yearly Targets Hit at Many Establishments

More and more industrial establishments are hitting their yearly targets in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where a vigorous drive is going on to meet the 30th anniversary of its founding (September 9) with many successes.

The increased production drive is designed to carry out more than one month ahead of the set time their assignments for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The Second Seven-Year Plan is aimed at further strengthening the economic basis of socialism and raising the people's living standard by stepping up Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The major targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan are to annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates 100 hectares) of tideland.

According to the KCNA report, a first half year plan had been carried out by June 23 in terms of the gross industrial output value, a 21.6 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

During the first half year plan, the output of electricity rose by 22 per cent, coal 17 per cent, iron ore 20 per cent and the volume of railway freight 20 per cent above those in the same period of last year.

The output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel grew respectively by over 20 per cent, chemical fertilizers 30 per cent and cement 30 per cent.

More than 60 railway stations including the Pyongyang, Sinsongchon and Sopo have fulfilled their freight haulage plans for this year through an increased transport drive, introducing centralised transport, container transport and combined rail-motor-water communication.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period the volume of railway freight haulage will jump 70 per cent.

The fulfilment of the yearly plan was announced by scores of local industry factories in Ryanggang and South Hwanghae provinces, the Tongdaewon Clothing Factory, the Huichon Women and Children's Dress Factory, the Yangdok Wood Chemical Factory, the Pungsan Flax Mill and many other factories and enterprises in different parts of the country.

The shallow sea culture offices on the east coast overshot their yearly plans for the production of such seaweeds as *myok* or brown seawood and *tasima* or sea tangle as of July 17. The Kwisong and Namsi salterns also joined the ranks of yearly target hitters on July 28.

DPRK Wins Int'l Girl Volleyball Games

The International Friendship Junior Girls' Volleyball Games of Socialist Countries held from Jul. 23 to 30 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A total of 30 matches were fought by nine teams from German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Soviet Union and DPRK.

The outcome was as follows:

1st: DPRK team (A)
2nd: SOVIET team
3rd: DPRK team (B)
4th: CZECHOSLOVAK team
5th: POLISH team
6th: GDR team
7th: HUNGARIAN team
8th: VIETNAMESE team
9th: BULGARIAN team
10th: CUBAN team

A trophy cup and gold medals, silver and bronze medals were awarded respectively to the DPRK team (A), the Soviet team and the DPRK team (B).

Technique prizes were awarded to Heidrun Meizner of the GDR team, Mila Tosheva Rangelova of the Bulgarian team, Koros Maria of the Hungarian team, Nguyen Thi Ai of the Vietnamese team, Milade Prejzova of the Czechoslovak team, Alina Hernandez Jimenez of the Cuban team, Zucka Aldona of the Polish team, E.R. Akhaminova and Choe Myong Ok of the DPRK team (B).

7th Int'l Junior Soccer Matches

The 7th International Junior Soccer Matches of Public Security Organs of Socialist Countries were held at the Moranbong Stadium, in Pyongyang, Aug. 2-7.

The participating teams name: the Dynamo junior team of the German Democratic Republic, the Dinamo junior team of Romania, the Levski-Spartak junior team of Bulgaria, the Doza junior team of Hungary, the Ruda Hvezda junior team of Czechoslovakia, the Gwardya junior team of Poland, the Dynamo junior team of the Soviet Union and the Amnokgang and Tumangang junior teams of the DPRK.

The purpose of the traditional soccer matches was to further strengthen friendship and unity of sportsmen in the public security organs of socialist countries, swap successes and experiences gained in the training of young sportsmen and develop sports techniques.

Follow the results of the matches.

1st: DPRK Amnokgang team
2nd: DPRK Tumangang team
3rd: GDR Dynamo team
4th: HUNGARIAN Doza team

Prizes also were awarded to 11 footballers of the DPRK and other countries who displayed lofty sportsmanship and excellent skill in the game.

Taedonggang TV Set Assembling Factory under Construction

In a bid to supply the people with more TV sets, the construction of the Taedonggang TV Set Assembling Factory is now under way. The factory with a floor space covering tens of thousands of square meters consists of scores of basic productive buildings, auxiliary production facilities and cultural and welfare establishments.

The construction of the assembling shop is now in the last stage. The building of the power, processing, TV cabinet and casting shops is also progressing rapidly. The builders are doing their level best to finish the construction of the factory before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK (September 9).

They have increased the building parts production capacity 5 times by constructing a large semi-automatic cement mortar mixing ground at the construction site and, at the same time, heightened the speed of assembling over 3 times by introducing a rational construction method.

At present, the DPRK has a television network covering 97 per cent of the total dwelling houses of the people. Its color TV network covers 73 per cent of the entire TV service area.

This contributes to making all people lead a happy life, enjoying the benefits of modern civilization and eliminating the distinctions in the living conditions between town and country.

The DPRK's broadcasting system enables the people in the remote mountainous area and even dwellers on the islands far away from the capital to watch television, unlike the TV broadcasting system of the capitalist countries where it has been expanded mainly in the urban area with its violence-, money- and sex-flooded programs.

Korean Women Play Key Role in Society

—About 50% of Labour Force—

In the DPRK the women play an important role in all its fields, political-economic, technical, cultural and social. They account for nearly 50 per cent of the entire labour force.

Introduced here are their vigorous activities as one of the two wheels of revolution.

In every country women demand suffrage as a first step to legal equality between men and women.

Today women have suffrage in almost all countries of the world. Formally men and women had equal rights to political activities. In reality, however, it is difficult for women to engage in political activities.

In Japan, women account for only 2.1 per cent of the total number of local assemblymen. In other words there is only one assemblywoman per five local assemblies.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, women account for 20.8 per cent of the total representatives to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. (The representatives to the SPA of the DPRK were elected last December.)

The election of deputies to provincial, municipal and county people's assemblies was held on March 4 1977.

In this election 7,063 women were elected as deputies. This means that one out of 3 representatives is a woman.

The Government puts talented women to top parts.

The DPRK has consistently concentrated on attaining self-sufficiency in food supply since its liberation.

Women assume chairmanship of more than 900 cooperative farms out of more than 3,000 cooperative farms in the country.

The Chongsanri Cooperative Farm in one of the suburbs of Pyongyang is on the highest level in all respects—production, science, techniques and culture.

The Chongsanri Cooperative Farm plans to turn all its workers into technicians and skilled workers by 1980. It is called an "ideal village of Communism."

The Chairman of this cooperative farm management board is also a woman.

This cooperative farm has 13 work teams. Of these eight work teams are headed by women.

In the DPRK, true equality between men and women is realized in various fields such as politics, economy and culture. This is thanks to the enforcement of the law on equality between man and women as well as to democratic reforms such as agrarian reform, nationalization of major industries and enforcement of the labour law.

In almost all countries, equality between men and women is stipulated by law, but it has not yet been fully realized.

Generally speaking, the wage difference between men and women serves as a yardstick to measure the status of women in any given country.

In European countries, the most important target of women's movements are to do away with the wage difference between men and women.

In capitalist countries, women get smaller wages even if they do same work as men, get only low-paid jobs and have hardly any chance to obtain promotion.

In Japan, women comprise 5.1 per cent of scientific researchers, 1.8 per cent of technicians, 9.8 per cent of doctors and dentists, 2.5 per cent of judges, prosecutors and lawyers.

In order to guarantee women's social activities, true equality must be realized in various fields such as education, employment, justice and social security.

European countries have no legal measures for nursery facilities. The number of infants whose mothers work outside is 7 million, in America it is said. However, the existing facilities can accommodate only 1 million of them.

In the DPRK, women work alongside with men in various fields such as mass movements, science, education, literature and service.

In the Republic, 48 per cent of the labour force is women and 70-80 per cent of doctors and teachers are also women.

At present 71 per cent of those working in medical fields are women. Women occupy 80 per cent of people working in various kinds of service facilities, clothing factories and textile mills.

Thirty-five per cent of the technicians and specialists are women. Equal pay for equal work for both sides is stipulated in the labour law promulgated on June 24, 1946, which is now fully enforced.

According to regulations on the working hours of working mothers, women workers who have three children under twelve years old can get wages for eight hours' work if they work six hours.

Women workers can get a 77-day maternity leave during which they receive 100 per cent of their wages.

During the 14-28 paid holidays they can take rest at recreation centers at state or public expense.

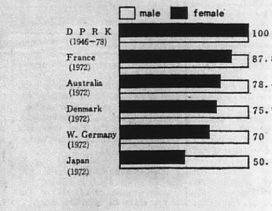
Furthermore, children are brought up on the responsibility of the state and the society.

Today 3,500,000 children under school age are brought up at state and public expense in nurseries and kindergartens. The kindergarten attendance rate is 100 per cent. There are daily, weekly and monthly kindergartens in accordance with the kinds of occupations of mothers.

Three technical revolutions are being accelerated as the revolutionary tasks after the industrialization of the country. One is aimed at "relieving women from the heavy burden of household chores." To this end, great importance is attached to increasing processed food, boosting the production of electric appliances and extending service network in the Second Seven-Year Plan, (1978-1984) as it was in the Six-Year Plan, (1971-1976).

The DPRK is concentrating its efforts on the revolutionization and working-classization of women for the liberation of the women, by developing women ideologically and culturally and socializing those tasks traditionally consigned to women like child rearing and housework.

Int'l Wage Comparison between Men and Women



News in Brief

July 24

* Ziaur Rahman, President of Bangladesh received DPRK Ambassador to Bangladesh Tak Gwan Chol.

July 25

* DPRK Ambassador to Pakistan Chang Hak Myong paid a farewell call on Fazal Elahi Chaudhri, President of the host country.

The President said:

We have supported the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and this is our Government's policy.

July 26

* DPRK Ambassador to Burma Ma Jang Chol called on Burmese President U Ne Win.

The President wished the Korean people great successes in fulfilling the 2nd 7-Year Plan, a grand long-term plan, and hoped for an early realization of the desire of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

July 30

* A friendship soccer match between the South Pyongan provincial team of the DPRK and the Romanian Galati workers club team was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

The match ended 3:0 in favour of the host team.

July 31

* Kim Chol Song, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Denmark, presented a letter of credence to Danish Queen Margreth the Second.

Saying that the Dean deeply admired the shining successes made by the Korean people in the building of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, she stressed that Korea should be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

* Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, received Li Man Sok, DPRK Ambassador to that country.

Aug. 1

* An economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Colonel Maung Cho, Minister of Industry No. 2, the SRUB, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 2

* A Korean journalists delegation headed by Kim Song Gol left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Southeast Asian countries.

* A friendship gathering was held at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Moranbong Senior Middle School on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban People.

Aug. 7

* Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute, and his mother arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Korean Orchestra Visits China

The State Philharmonic Orchestra of the DPRK visited to China gave performances in Peking to the warm acclaim of the Chinese people.

The Orchestra which gave its premiere at the Tienchiao Theater in Peking on July 30 performed 6 times till Agust 4.

On August 4 it performed at the Indoor Peking Workers' Stadium.

The audience was greatly delighted by orchestral pieces "Rich Harvest Comes to the Chongsan Plain" and "Tractor House in My Native Place," the Chinese symphonic suite "White-Haired Girl," violin concertos by Kim Song Ho, female songs "Our Happiness Blossoms Under the Loving Care of the Leader" and Chinese song "Follow Chairman Hua and Advance Victoriously" by Korean artists.

All the number presented by Korean artists were warmly acclaimed by the audience for their high ideological and artistic value and the high quality of singing and playing.

Kim Kidnap Case Five Years Old

Five years have passed since Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, was abducted from a Tokyo hotel in broad daylight on August 8, 1973. The abduction ended five days later when he was found "alive" at his home in Seoul about 10 p.m. on August 13.

During the last five years the whole truth was brought to light: the criminals involved in the abduction were agents of the KCIA as it was conducted at the dictates of Pak Jung Hi. One of them was then first secretary at the south Korean "embassy" in Japan.

None of the culprits, however, have been arrested while Kim Dae Jung, the sole victim, is still detained in a virtual prison hospital, barred from having contact with the outside world except for with his family.

☆ ☆

Kim Dae Jung is now detained in hospital in Seoul, not allowed to meet any outside persons except his family.

KCIA's Work

When the kidnapping took place, Kim Dae Jung was regarded as the most powerful political foe of Pak Jung Hi, who was hell-bent on perpetuating his power.

Well aware that usual methods would not work, Pak first railroaded a "constitutional" amendment to pave the way for his third election and proceeded to proclaim the "*yusin*" regime, the start of his most notorious one-man dictatorial rule.

Kim, then an exile in Japan, was a key driving force in the overseas south Koreans movement against the military junta and for democracy. He was shuttling between Japan and the United States to organize the movement effectively.

His popularity was mainly due to his outspoken call for north-south talks for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He succeeded in forming an unified anti-Pak organization, comprising Korean compatriots in the U.S. and Japan and also deepened good contacts with political and business leaders of the two countries.

This development strengthened the resolve of the alarmed Pak Jung Hi junta and the KCIA to obliterate Kim politically and physically: The plan to abduct Kim was performed in Tokyo by a group composed of KCIA agents in Tokyo, from Washington and Seoul, as confirmed in official documents of the American Congress, Administration and CIA. It should be recalled that the Japanese police authorities on September 7, 1973 demanded the voluntary reporting by Kim Dong Un, then first secretary at the south Korean "embassy" in Japan, whom they identified as one of the abductors by means of his fingerprints detected on the scene of the crime and the testimonies of witnesses. They found evidence that one of the cars used for the abduction was owned by Ryu Yong Bok (KCIA agent), then south Korean vice-consul in Yokohama. The "big" ship which allegedly carried Kim from a place near Osaka port via the Inland Sea of Japan, the police suspected strongly, was "Ryonggung-ho", a cargo ship widely regarded as exclusively used by the "KCIA".

It is crystal clear that it would have been absolutely impossible without the cooperation of the south Korean authorities including the KCIA to land with ease on any of the heavily guarded coasts of a martial law-ruled south Korea and to carry him to Seoul: It has now become a matter of common sense in the world community that the criminals were a KCIA gang.

The Japanese government, most of the observers believe, should have demanded the Pak junta extradite the criminals and apologize for the infringement on the former's sovereignty. More importantly, they stress it also should have asked for the complete freedom of Kim Dae Jung and his return to the pre-kidnapping status.

As it turned out, however, the Japanese government made a political settlement of the case in order to cover it up, an act tantamount to a virtual connivance at the crime of the Pak clique.

"Political Settlement"

Although the Japanese investigators were said-to have wrestled with the case, trying to keep their face right after the incident, they practically stopped the investigation after the first "political settlement" (November, 1973).

That Kim Dong Un is guilty is still the only "elucidated part of the incident" as announced by the Japanese investigation authorities, though five years have passed: While claiming that the "five culprits" were identified, they have refused to reveal their names and only say that the "abduction car" and the "Ryonggum-ho" are suspicious. They kept from the public eye the "important testimonies" which are believed to have been obtained from more than twenty witnesses and important references.

It is a unanimous agreement among the informed people that the Japanese investigators are the whole masters of the incident. The Japanese authorities have been criticized for not "making efforts to uncover the incident" and to be more precise, for hushing up the truth.

It was reportedly former pro-Seoul prime minister Kishi Nobusuke and former ambassador to Seoul Kanayama Masahide that pressured for the "political settlement," and one theory being widely advocated is that the Tanaka Cabinet and the Miki Cabinet agreed to the "political settlement." The incumbent Fukuda Cabinet, observers believe, is adopting the same policy.

The successive Japanese cabinets, well aware of the injustice of political settlement, have been spreading the word that "if new conclusive facts come out, proving an infringement of the sovereignty of Japan, the investigation will be reconsidered." Informed sources claim their argument is a deception to parry public criticisms.

What the Japanese people ask their government authorities to do at present is only to demand the Pak Jung Hi clique surrender the criminals rather than to find any "new facts".

Pak Jung Hi spoke on record in an exclusive interview with the president of the Japanese daily *Sankei Shimbun*. "The incident has already been settled". The Japanese ruling circles agree with him. Both sides, experts agree, are cooperating with each other to let the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case go into oblivion.

* * *

Despite the fact that the ruling circles in Japan and south Korea are trying to bury the kidnapping case in oblivion, the investigation of the case by the mass media is still relentlessly continuing. Particularly that conducted from last year to this year is worth noting. Much progress has been made in collecting "testimonies" from witnesses and important references, which reveal the image of the Japanese investigation authorities having gagged witnesses.

On April 4 this year, Dietman Hata Yutaka stated at the Budget Committee of the Lower House that two witnesses who happened to meet the abductors on the site of the kidnapping promptly recognized that of Kim Dong Un among many pictures, and claimed that they were muzzled by the police. But the Japanese authorities did not respond to this charge and took an evasive posture when Hata demanded the two be summoned to the Diet.

"Pak Jung Hi Sniping Incident" Intrigue of "Blue House"

— Choe Dok Sin —

Four years have passed since the "Pak Jung Hi *sniping* case" took place. There are, however, still many mysteries on the case yet to be settled—"confession" of Mun Se Gwang who was arrested as assassin, the route of his visit to south Korea, especially to the hall, etc.

Former south Korean "foreign minister" Choe Dok Sin, who made an anti-Pak declaration toward the end of last year, made a revelation of the incident in April this year at "a lecture for commemorating the April 19 popular uprising" in Toronto, Canada.

Follows a gist of the part concerning the incident.

He said:

I was seated in the front row of the balcony of the ceremony hall.

I heard a shot followed by a scream and saw several people nabbing Mun Se Gwang. Till that moment, Ryuk Yong Su (wife of Pak Jung Hi) remained seated straight.

If Mun Se Gwang had fired at her in front, the bullet would have left her face and blood would have sprouted from it. But, no wound was to be seen on her face. So I did not know she had been hit by a bullet till she was carried away.

Pak Jung Hi resumed his speech after Ryuk Yong Su was carried away in the arms of the guard and Mun Se Gwang was dragged out of the hall.

Looking around me on the balcony when the ceremony was over, I was surprised to find the home minister, the top chief of security, leaving his seat so belatedly. He had kept his seat all the while after that serious happening!

The security authorities let all the attendants leave the hall, without so much as a search to ascertain if there was no conspirator in the crowd.

Later the south Korean radio reported that "Ryuk Yong Su was killed by a pistol shot of Mun Se Gwang" and claimed that a girl student who had been sitting behind Mun was also dead, hit by his bullet. But, admitting this being a ridiculous lie, the investigation agencies corrected the report, saying this time that the girl student had been hit by a guard's bullet.

Then who was that guard? Chief of the guard section Pak Jong Gyu was the only man sitting behind Pak Jung Hi and Ryuk Yong Su. And, sure enough, he had whipped out the pistol.

How could it be possible that Ryuk Yong Su allegedly hit by Mun's bullet on the head, right on the face, did not show any bulletmark? This is proof that she was shot behind her back, that Pak Jong Gyu fired two bullets, one of which went wide to hit the girl student and the other struck Ryuk. This is obvious.

If the shooter was arrested, how could the ceremony be resumed, without an enough interval to judge if he was alone or had a partner?

How could the guards of the ceremony hall so confidently let Pak Jung Hi continue his speech?

This means that Mun Se Gwang was either one closely linked to a certain plotter or to the quarters in power or be identical with them.

Choe Dok Sin then enumerated a series of dubious points, viz, there was no examination at all after Ryuk Yong Su was hit dead by a bullet; how Mun Se Gwang's car could freely get through the checkpoint without a pass, helped by the guard section; Mun should have been a master shot, if he were an emissary sent by a body or an organisation to assassinate Pak Jung Hi, but he was none, as everyone knows; when August 15 celebration was being held, Kim Jong Pil, then Prime Minister, was at the ranch on leave and he flew back to Seoul by helicopter as late as five in the afternoon, though he had been notified of the incident before eleven in the morning.

Choe Dok Sin recalled that there had been frequent quarrels of Chongwadae over the affairs of mistresses, Ryuk Yong Su was once beaten so badly till she was bruised on her face by Pak Jung Hi, her husband, that she could not make a public appearance, and she nourished ill feelings against Kim Jung Hwa's secretary and aide, openly declaring: "I'm an opposition to Chongwadae."

He concluded:

"Whenever it finds itself in a crisis, the Pak regime invents an incident to divert elsewhere the attention of the people. I presume that the factors mentioned above claimed the life of Ryuk Yong Su. But truth will be fully uncovered by history in the days to come."

South Korean Dissidents Ask for Truth on Abduction

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case, a group of prominent south Korean dissidents held on August 8 a meeting for Kim's release downtown Seoul. Kim himself staged a one-day hunger protest in the hospital where he is now detained.

The attendants including Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, former "president" Yun Bo Son and the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan published a statement, demanding an immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and the clarification of the incident.

The statement claimed under the name of all the defendants involved in the "March 1 Manifesto case", "The freedom of the nation is defined by how the ruler deals with his political rival. Although President Pak Jung Hi promised the nation in the presidential election in 1971 that he would not run for the next election and would rear successors, then, made a new constitution and kidnapped his rival Kim Dae Jung, imprisoning him on charges of violation of emergency decree" and "Mr. Kim should be immediately released and the truth of the incident clarified before the nation. And all the political criminals should be released.

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (3)

What Is "Non-Aggression Pact" Designed for?

(Continued from the previous issue)

In his "June 23 special talk," Pak Jung Hi came out again with a proposal for the so-called "non-aggression pact" designed for a perpetual division of Korea.

This proposed pact is described as intended to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify Korea. As a matter of fact, it is nothing but a crafty and shameless farce intended to perpetuate the division of Korea and cover up the maneuvers to provoke a new war.

The purport of the "non-aggression pact" is that the north and the south of Korea should remain divided as two states and promise not to attack each other. In the final analysisti, this is designed to legalize the partition of the country. Even though Korea is divided temporarily, no signature can be put on a meaningless "non-aggression pact," which would legalize the division.

Intended for Occupation of S. Korea by U.S.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the "non-aggression pact" is aimed at the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, and not at the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

As is widely known to the world, the U.S. troops occupying south Korea jeopardize peace and aggravate tensions in Korea. It is also none other than the U.S. that is blocking the road to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

Washington plans to give the Pak Jung Hi junta vast quantities of military equipment as "compensatory measures" for the phase-out of U.S. ground comb at troops from south Korea. The "compensatory measures" being taken by the U.S. are far from being aimed at preserving military balance on the Korean Peninsula but are offensive enough to tip it to the disadvantage of the northern side.

Today even the defective "troop pullout plan" of the U.S. is dubious. A total sum of 800 million dollars was decided to be given south Korea under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset the "pullout" of the ground force.

The U.S. authorities scheme to strengthen the "U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance," use Japan as a launching base, supply base and logistics base and mobilize even the Self-Defence Forces of Japan.

The U.S. army has held an extremely provocative and adventurous "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" code-named "Team Spirit '78" in south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops leads the Korean situation to a brink of war and jeopardizes peace in Korea and places big obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification.

Therefore, the "non-aggression pact", designed for permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S., doesn't serve to promote Korea's reunification, the supreme task of the Korean people.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is a colonial puppet regime, to the extent that it is totally controlled by the U.S. in politics, economic and military affairs.

The U.S. army is acting as masters with full command of the armed forces in south Korea.

The Japanese magazine "Economist" described the Pak Jung Hi junta as a puppet regime depending totally on the U.S. army.

"The U.S. army still has power and authority to put the 'ROK' army under the operation guidance of the U.S. commander so that the 'ROK' army cannot take independent action without order from the U.S. army, in commanding its army and using weapons, ammunition or military facilities."

In the end, the Pak Jung Hi junta made the proposal for the "non-aggression pact," abusing the word "pact," which is used to mean an agreement concluded between equally independent countries. This pact is intended to have the Seoul "regime" recognized internationally as a legitimate state in order to create "two Koreas."

Plot to Cover Up War Preparations

The south Koreans are stepping up preparations for a new war behind the curtain of the "non-aggression pact."

Clamouring about a "non-aggression pact," the south Korean war maniacs have drastically increased their war budget to accelerate the modernization of the "ROK army" and material resources to augmenting war capabilities.

The south Korean authorities who have already surrendered south Korea as a U.S. military and nuclear base, are planning to ship in 8,000 million dollars worth of military equipment from the U.S. within 4 to 5 years, to "offset" the withdrawal of U.S. forces; they are hell-bent on conducting ceaselessly large-scale war exercises against the northern half of the DPRK.

South Korea now has a regular army, about 700,000 strong, and the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces", more than 3,000,000 strong, in addition to the 1,700,000 members of the "Civil Defence Corps."

Recently, south Korea conducted the largest-scale military exercise since its formation, dubbed "special exercise to crush communism" and "exercise for mobilizing the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces."

In this way, the Seoul authorities conducted military exercises in order to aggravate tensions right after their proposal for a "non-aggression pact."

A peace agreement should be concluded between the DPRK and the U.S. to replace the armistice agreement, in order to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and create a favourable condition for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Follow the main contents of the proposed peace agreement: The DPRK and the U.S. must not attack each other. They must stop augmenting their armed forces and the weapons buildup race, the U.S. must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and obstruct Korea's reunification. The U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and Korea should not be a military base or operation base of any countries after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

This peace agreement will prevent a new war and bring peaceful life to the Korean people. (To be continued)

Japan's Press Comments

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping affair, papers here dedicated editorials recalling it. The papers unanimously claimed that the south Korean and Japanese authorities are responsible for the affair.

Follow gists of the editorials run in Yomiuri Shimbun (August 8) and Mainichi Daily News (August 10).

—Yomiuri Shimbun—

We cannot and should not forget the abduction of Kim Dae Jung that took place five years ago. Like a piece of bone stuck in the throat, it agonizes us whenever something happens in relations between Japan and south Korea.

In broad daylight, on Aug. 8 1973, Kim Dae Jung was abducted by several thugs from a Tokyo hotel and five days later he managed to reach his home in Seoul alive.

He was the strongest political foe of "president" Pak Jung Hi. In the presidential election of 1971, he put up a good fight against "president" Pak. After Pak established his "revitalization regime" through constitutional amendments, Kim launched a democratization movement against Pak dictatorship from Japan and the United States.

The abduction of Kim Dae Jung was clearly a violation of Japan's sovereignty. But instead of making a thorough investigation of the case the Tanaka Cabinet made a "political settlement" which deepened suspicion both at home and abroad about the alleged collusion between Japanese and south Korean politicians.

—Mainichi Daily News—

After his abduction to South Korea

witnesses.

Japanese Gov't Denounced

In connection with the 5th anniversary of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case a group of prominent Japanese intellectuals on July 7 called on the Japanese Government to help restore fundamental human rights for Kim.

In the statement they demanded that the Japanese Government ask Seoul to bring Kim back to his original position, meaning his return to Tokyo to live as he wishes.

The 21 intellectuals who signed the statement included writer Oda Makoto, Ichikawa Fusae, a member of the House of Councillors, Shoji Tsutomi, secretary general of the National Christian Council of Japan, novelist Oe Kenzaburo and philosopher Tsurumi Shunsuke.

They criticized the Japanese Government for having tried to cover up the kidnapping through a "political settlement" with the Pak Jung Hi junta and called on the government to make public all the findings relating to the kidnapping and all the diplomatic documents exchanged with the south Korean authorities during the last five years.

They also issued another statement in support of a movement in south Korea which is fighting for democracy. The statement is supposed to be delivered to Yun Bo Son, a former south Korean "president" and Ham Sok Hon, a Christian leader.

Hanmintong

Meanwhile, eight organizations which included Hanmintong (the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification) and the Committee for Measures to Rescue Kim Dae Jung held a press conference on July 7 at Hanmintong's office in Kanda, Tokyo and issued a joint statement. The statement made the following demand:

1) The Japanese Government should make public the truth of the kidnapping case and help restore Kim's original position.

2) The Pak "regime" should arrest the criminals involved in the kidnapping and release and guarantee for Kim Dae Jung his freedom at home and abroad.

3) The Pak "regime" abolish its "*yusin*" system and immediately resign.

"East Berlin Case"—Victim Recalls His Experience

A south Korean who was involved in the alleged "East Berlin spying case" 11 years ago recalled in a press conference here that he was permitted to pass through the customs at Haneda Airport without a passport en route to Seoul as he was kidnapped from Paris by KCIA agents.

Chong Song Bae recalls on August 7 his experience at Hanmintong's office in Kanda, Tokyo.

Chong Song Bae, 45, lecturer at Paris Social Sciences College, held the press conference on August 7 at the headquarters office of Hanmintong (the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification) located in Kanda, Tokyo. He gave a vivid account of his traumatic experience at the time of his kidnapping.

According to him, he was abducted on June 26, 1967 from Paris where he was studying at that time and taken to West Germany where he joined other abducted south Korean students.

It was quite strange, he said, that he and the KCIA agents were able to easily enter Japan without a passport when they arrived at Haneda Airport.

He was then taken to Seoul, where he underwent severe torture, while questioned if he or his friends had been to East Berlin to get contact with north Koreans.

Chong, who had never been to East Berlin, was prosecuted for the crime of failure to produce relevant information to the authorities and was detained in a prison in Sodaemun, Seoul, when the French government intervened on his behalf.

He was after all released thanks to the French Government's strong pressure on the Seoul "regime" and was able to return to Paris. Paris was deeply concerned with the serious violation by Seoul against on its sovereignty and took steps also for humanitarian considerations.

Recalling his excruciating experience, he said that the Japanese Government also should take strong steps to demand the south Korean "government" let Kim Dae Jung restore his position as the West Germany and French Governments did.

Donald L. Ranard

Japan's Responsibility in Kim Affair

Donald L. Ranard, former director of the Office of Korean Affairs of the Department of State of the U.S. contributed on August 10 an article on the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case to the Mainichi Daily News of Japan, in which he alleged that the Japanese government is responsible for the kidnapping.

Recalling the kidnapping affair in detail, he said in the latter part of the article as follows:

Since June 1975, I have testified in Congress four times on U.S. policy toward Korea, and invariably questions arose regarding the KCIA. Under oath I have stated categorically that the KCIA kidnapped Kim and this has never been disputed by either the American or Japanese government. Subsequently a Japanese Embassy official in Washington acting under instructions asked me to clarify my statement "Could his government respond to inquiries in the Diet by saying that my testimony was not based on new evidence?" My views were not based on new evidence, I said, "they were based on old evidence which definitely implicated the KCIA."

The conduct of the Japanese government has been puzzling and disappointing. It is true that there are sensitive political issues involved—the occupation of Korea still limits Japan's political maneuverability; the overwhelmingly favorable balance of trade subjects Japan to typical Korean pressure, and the Korean government can mount anti-Japanese demonstrations at the drop of a hat. But the suspicion festers that Japan is covering up a major crime committed within its territory. The issues involved in the violation of sovereignty pale in comparison to the injustice and broader moral significance of Japan's acquiescence to the injustice done Kim Dae Jung. Japan's conduct places it on the silent side of the most important theme today in foreign policy—moral values and human rights. A persuasive case can be made that Kim Dae Jung has been deprived of most of the rights assured under the International Declaration of Human Rights. While Japan cannot be faulted for causing these violations, it has not acted responsibly to stop them.

Increasing Pollution Problems In S. Korea

In the present day south Korean pollution is the most serious by the world standards.

The pollution problems there has two distinctive features. First of all, it is a built-in aspect of the economy which is placed under the control of foreign capital. The second distinctive feature is that south Korea has become the most polluted areas in the world.

Water Pollution

Pollution in south Korea came with the foreign domination of the south Korean economy during a short span of time.

The pollution of the Han-gang River is typical of south Korean-style pollution.

The Han-gang River, from the ancient, was famous of its pureness so that it was the theme of many Korean folk songs. In winter, the river is frozen over and the ice was strong enough for children to skate upon. However, recently, because of the flooding by impurities, the river does not freeze. And deformed fishes have been found in the Han-gang River and Raktong-gang River.

In connection with this, the July 4th issue of the south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" carried a report which appeared attributed to the "Korean Association on Protection of Nature" to the effect that the Han-gang River has become a "dead river" where no fresh-water fishes can survive. The report presented by Dr. Choe Gi Chol, professor of Seoul National University, said:

"According to an ecological analysis of contaminated water, the quality of water in which 100 per cent fresh-water fishes can live and which men can drink is defined as the first class; that of water in which 80 or 90 per cent of fresh-water fishes can live and which can be used as city water in spite of so many colitis germs as the second class; the water which only ten kinds of fresh-water fishes can survive and may be utilized for industrial and agricultural purposes as the third class; one which no fresh-water fishes can live as the fourth class.

"Most of tributaries of the Han-gang River are called fourth class, although its upper stream through Tangwon area of the Taebaek Mountains, Kangwon Province, can be in the category of the first class.

Air Pollution

On the other hand, air pollution is also serious in south Korea. Air pollution in Seoul is 2/4 or 3 times of that of Tokyo.

The World Health Organization (WHO) stresses a permitted limit of petrochemical ether of 40ppm and if the pollution is over that figure, it will be very dangerous for human beings. However, the Ulsan area recorded 71.6ppm, Pusan 61.9 ppm and Masan 69.2ppm. Meanwhile, the mercury figures in Ulsan and Masan are 9ppm and 10.1ppm respectively while the permitted limit of mercury as set by the WHO is 6ppm. The use of mercury is strictly restricted in Japan, but it is used freely in south Korea.

In case of cadomium pollution, 24ppm is recorded in Ulsang, 24 in Pusan and 31 in Masan well over the WHO's permitted limit.

According to a recent issue of the daily "Seoul Kyongje Sinmun", green layer produced in Pusan containes so much mercury. Most of green layer produced in Ulsan and Masan are exported to Japan.

Moreover, according to recent issues of the south Korean dailies, acid rain has caused a wide-spread skin disease, and the fish catch has considerably decreased around the South Sea of Korea because of water or air pollution there. The 1975 decrease was 9,012 tons as against the preceding year and the 1976 decrease 1,074 tons in the South Sea.

According to the July 14 issue of the daily "Tong-A Ilbo," when water from the waterworks is supplied during a day time, some kinds of impurities are deposited at the bottom. And another daily reported that deformed fishes with abnormally bid heads and incapacitated gills were found near the Han-gang River and most of formed fishes had white powder in their gills.

Meanwhile, in order to use river water into drinking water, generally,

A scene of pollution causing factories in Seoul.

chlorine is used as germicide. In Tokyo, about 6g of chlorine is used to sterilize one ton of river water while in south Korea an unbelievably great amount of chlorine is used to sterilize river water. For example, in the Han-gang River 4.3 kg of chlorine was used as germicide in 1973 and 1974. It is expected that in the future the amount of chlorine used will increase. There are some suspicions that the use of chlorine will lead to cancer. And horrible public-diseases are caused by harmful gas and smoke discharged from factories. They include south Korean versions of "Itai-Itai disease" and "Yokkaichi asthma."

The daily "Chosuan Ilbo" said in its Mar. 20 article: "Since 1969 when the Honam Refined Oil Co. went into operation, various kinds of pollutants, including oil wastes and sulfurous acid gas, have damaged heavily fish-breeding grounds, crops and the people's living.

The Honam Refined Oil Co.—a joint venture of the U.S. Caltex and south Korean Lucky Co.—is a major source of pollution in the Ryochon Industrial Complex.

In south Korea, chlorine-related agricultural chemicals are still used as disinfectant of seeds. On the other hand, parachios which the U.S. used during the Vietnam War, as an bacteriological weapon, is used by south Korean peasants without any restriction. In south Korea, the use of agricultural chemicals per one hectre is 10.19g, the highest figure in the world. The use of agricultural chemicals is increasing day by day while it decreases in other areas of the world. As a result of the massive use of the agricultural chemicals, cases of contaminated rice have been reported throughout south Korea.

In late last year, sulfurous acid gas discharged from a factory swept over 9.6 hectre of forests in Rakpoli, Samil-myon, and Haesari, Sambongmyon, leaving 233 pine-trees and other trees withered up.

In Rakpoli, the noise issue is in a critical stage because the residential area is contiguous to the Namhae, Chemical Co. Moreover, it is difficult to dry the laundry in the sun and to open the window because of soot, being sent up from the factory.

Sexivalent Chrome

Also, there is an increasing cate of public-hazard disease due to sexivalent chrome (one of the most horrible public-hazard diseases.) This finding was made by a clinical survey of the National Institute of Health of Kyongbuk University, Seoul. The survey was conducted from 1976 to the end of last year. They examined a total number of 80 gilders working in 2 factories which handle sexivalent chrome (south Korean daily "Mae-Il Sinmun" Mar. 26, 1978)

One factory (A) has some ventilation facilities and the other (B) has not any ventilation facilites. At factory (A) 64.9 per cent of the examinees are afflicted with some kinds of diseases, and 76.5 per cent in factory (B.)

Especially, 50 per cent of the cases are found as cavities of the patients, which is due to sexivalent chrome.

Sea Water Analysis of 13 Places of S. Korea

Survey / Place	DO (cc/l)	COD (PPM)	Floating Matters (PPM)	Oils and Fats (PPM)
Ulsan & Onsan	2.66-8.35	0.16-5.28	2.0-32.8	3.50-79.68
Kori Bay	4.65-1.62	0.40-1.62	2.8-9.6	5.2-19.80
Pusan & Raktong River Mouth	3.30-8.70	0.30-4.75	3.4-22.0	6.9-88.0
Chinhae Bay	2.04-7.69	0.16-3.44	2.4-17.7	3.0-70.8
Masan Bay	1.90-6.89	0.27-6.05	3.0-34.5	4.0-88.25
Chintong Bay	4.21-8.90	0.24-2.72	2.5-9.6	2.0-28.98
Koje	4.25-6.85	0.27-2.24	2.5-15.4	2.5-26.7
Inchon	4.55-7.15	0.05-7.52	5.7-155.0	6.0-128.9
Asan	4.50-7.40	0.05-2.83	7.8-130.0	7.0-73.0
Kunpung River Mouth	3.40-6.92	0.15-4.24	6.0-26.90	10.4-128.5
Gwangyang Bay	3.36-7.85	0.64-2.81	1.5-97.5	7.5-129
Yongil Bay	5.09-7.40	0.21-3.17	3.5-58.6	3.0-49.8
Kangwon Province Coast	4.31-7.02	0.26-1.73	2.5-13.5	1.5-19.5
Official Standards	above 5	below 2	below 10	below 50

Crop-by-Crop Pollution Damage Breakdown (Unit: chongbo)

Year	Rice Plants	Other Crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Etc.	Total	Damages (1,000won)
1974	964.4	13.9	2.1	61.3	3.0	1,044.7	9,572
1975	1,808.5	504	70.2	106.1	74.7	2,563.7	74,097
1976	1,321.7	161.7	46.6	—	12.3	1,542.3	81,229
1977	1,872.2	113.7	37.3	22.5	38.0	2,083.8	151,403

Industrial Complexes In S. Korea

The pollution problem in south Korea has deep relations with the foreign concerns there. There are, at present, about 40 foreign-owned factories or joint ventures in various parts of south Korea.

Follow major industrial complexes which are sources of the so-called south Korean-style pollution.

Ril Industrial Complex (North Cholla Prov.)
products: cement and ammunitions

Ryosu Industrial Complex (South Cholla Prov.)
products: petrochemical products

Masan Industrial Complex (South Kyongsang Prov.)
products: textile machines

Pusan Industrial Complex (South Kyongsang Prov.)
products: petrochemical and coal products

Ulsang Industrial Complex (South Kyongsang Prov.)
products: sexivalent chrome products

Kuro and Yongdung-po Industrial Complex (Kyonggi Prov.)
products: textile machines

Kuni Industrial Complex (North Kyongsang Prov.)
products: electric machines

Photos shows the Han-gang River polluted by bubbling wastes put out from industrial complexes near Seoul.

Mass Food Poisoning Problem

Recently a lot of mass food poisoning cases have taken place in south Korea.

According to the south Korean daily newspaper "Shin-A Il Bo", Sung Buk police officers who had their supper in a mess hall of the police office were poisoned and hospitalized on August 3 where 49 got poisoned, 6 of them were in a serious condition.

On the same day 90 women workers of the Golden Star Electric Co., in Buchon were poisoned when they ate their lunch. They were shortly hospitalized.

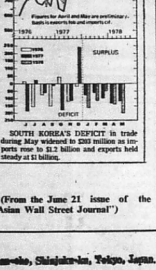
In south Korea today restaurants or mess halls of factories are not equipped with proper sanitary facilities. In most cases they have neither able nutritionists nor refrigerators which are quite necessary in summer season.

Doctor Kim Sang Sun, the dean of dietetics department at Sukmyong Women College stated concerning the present rampant of mass food poisoning. "I believe mass food poisoning is a national disgrace. I'm very shocked to know that food poisoning is an everyday occurrence. It is very grave that hot public controversy has arisen over the food poisoning.

"High-class hotels where foreign visitors stay are not free of food poisoning. Isn't it a shameful thing?"

He went on: "In these days it is often said that we Koreans are living in an age of rapid economic growth. However, the incidents like food poisoning have happened in various parts of our country. I cannot but feel that something is going wrong in our country."

Finally he stressed, "The chief of the companies concerned should be blamed for the problem. But in the first place we should criticize the lack of relevant administrative guidance by the authorities concerned."



SOUTH KOREA'S DEFICIT in trade during May widened to $203 million as imports rose to $2.2 billion and exports held steady at $1 billion.

(From the June 21 issue of the "Asian Wall Street Journal")

"Asian Wall Street Journal":

Rising Pollution in S. Korea: Villages Evacuated

Follows a gist of an article dealing with rising pollution in south Korea which was run in the July 21 issue of the daily "Asian Wall Street Journal":

Yongjam was once a thriving fishing and farming village on Korea's southeast coast. Today, all that remains of it are heaps of bulldozed earth.

For several years, the residents of Yongjam and an adjacent village had complained to the Ulsan City government that emissions from Korea Electric Co.'s nearby Tonghae thermal power plants were stunting their crops, polluting their fishing grounds, ruining their kelp beds, and giving them health problems.

Finally, late last year the city government, acting as agent for the power company, bought out the 288 families owning land in the two villages. The landowners and their tenants were forced to leave and the villages were razed.

Ulsan City officials say other families in villages around Ulsan also have been moved because of pollution, but that this is the first case in which whole villages were evacuated.

Because of the Yongjam case and growing environmental problems in other areas, the central government is considering a plan to remove all villages within the perimeters of industrial complexes with high rates of pollution.

Although this politically sensitive plan hasn't been announced publicly yet, government sources said the schedule being developed would call for relocating by 1980 all residents living in areas of uncontrollably high pollution. The number of villages or households that would be affected wasn't available, but sources said a tentative budget of around $83 million has been proposed for the project.

The relocation plan and the new law are significant They hint at the extent to which environmental problems accompanying South Korea's rapid industrialization have intruded on people's lives.

Accordingly, Korea's experience may offer an important lesson for other developing countries observing and hoping to imitate its rapid industrialization.

In Korea, as in other developing countries, environmental problems are a fairly new phenomenon, although not as new as the government sometimes pretends.

While that is probably true for the earliest stages of development, there are indications that as environmental problems began to emerge several years ago the government consciously subordinated them to goals deemed more important.

With similar industrial growth in other areas of Korea, threats against the environment have, in the words of one official, "developed into emergency conditions" in a few areas.

Today, Korean newspapers carry stories about the full gamut of environmental problems. They tell about dangerous deposits of metals in vegetables intended for Seoul markets about farmers who have become ill, through the overuse of agricultural chemicals, about villagers whose teeth are stained and eroded by chemicals in the village water supply, about railway facilities found corroded by industrial gases, about beaches inundated by spilled oil, and about heavy pollution in most major rivers.

For instance, one recent local press report said, government surveys of the air in Seoul found sulphur dioxide concentrations of up to nearly four times the maximum permissible levels set by the World Health Organization.

The increasing frequency of such reports during the past two or three years has done much to foster public and government awareness of the extent of the nation's environmental problems.

Two Petitions

According to Ulsan city officials, the people of Yongjam had petitioned both Korea Electric and the city to move them because of the effects of bad air. Finally, the company decided to buy the land, and had the city send out assessors to determine how much each family should receive.

A total of $4.9 million was paid to 288 families for the land in the two villages and the fields and paddies around them. On the average each family received about $17,000. One hundred families qualified for city loans of $2,500 each to build new houses in Ulsan city, officials said People who had been renting accommodations in the villages were each paid $185 for moving expenses.

Evacuated Yongjam residents say that some of the villagers have been able to build new houses in the city without major difficulty, but that others, whose land-holdings were too small to be worth much, have had problems. Most aren't particularly happy about leaving although it was necessary, they said.

"We would like to live there still, if there was no pollution and our house was still there. Our ancestors were buried there," one man said.

Another resident complained that it is inconvenient living in the city because he still owns some fields near Yongjam, which Korea Electric didn't buy because they are some distance from the power station. Although the rice is stunted somewhat, it still grows in these fields. But the village wasn't a good place to raise children, he said.

He noted that the residents are still appealing for compensation for damage to their eyes and lungs.

"High Growth" Economy Headed for Default

Despite its noisy publicity campaign about a "high economic growth rate" and "attainment of $10 billion in exports," the Pak junta finds itself besieged by a host of problems: the adverse effects on the export-oriented economy of the stronger showing of Japanese currency over the weakened dollars, the chronic inflationary spiral with the skyrocketing prices and the surfacing of irregularities by high-placed public employees over the reselling of apartment houses. Most observers agree that behind the advanced "election of the National Conference for Unification" and "election of a president" six months before the expiration of the term lies the desperate move on the part of the Pak junta to ride out such a crisis.

With the fast decline of the magic of the "prosperous economy" theories, the south Korean economy is now faced with structural contradictions of the "high growth rate" policy.

The south Koreans set forth the following economic objectives for this year: A. a growth rate of 10%; B. a price increase of 10%; C. a 30% increase in money in circulation; and D. $12.5 billion in exports. This year being the second year of the 4th Five-Year Plan, the success of the plan depends on the outcome of this year's economic performance. It has become increasingly sure that it is extremely hard to fulfil this year's targets except for the growth rate. A strong opinion is that the south Korean economy is now in a serious trouble because of the vicious inflation, the flagging exports and the widening gap between the rich and the poor.

Runaway Prices

Consumer price indexes (CPI) are certain to rise to between 14 and 15% by the end of this year in light of the figure of 10.3% as of the end of June. A chief cause of this hike lay in across-the-board increases in transportation charges such as railway, bus and taxi fares, rice prices and bank rates. By the end of June, CPI recorded a hike of 3%, the second highest monthly rise after the September, 1975 increase of 3.6%. That year showed an annual rise of 26.4% in the wake of the notorious oil crisis. Wholesale price indexes (WPI) recorded a 7.3% rise as of the end of July, up from the corresponding figure of 5.7% last year and 6.1% two years ago.

Under the influence of the institution of added-value taxes and a long spell of drought, the prices of agricultural produce and marine products leapt 700% during the past one year after July last year. The situation became worse with the rise in the prices of industrial commodities. "We feel as if the prices had risen 30%," complained a representative of resident Japanese company employees in Seoul in a June 30 meeting with the ruling party executives.

Between late this year and early next year, coal, electricity and other utility charges are planned to be hiked by a large margin, together with the prices of oligopolistic commodities of financial cliques. *The Dong-A Ilbo* in a recent issue predicted the coming of a long period of unprecedented runaway prices.

Stagnant Exports

The exports showed signs of stagnation after April this year and failed to reach the planned figure by July, with the largest deficit being recorded in trade with Japan.

The total of exports during the first half of this year stood at $5,714 million, 45.7% of the yearly target, whereas the deficits in trade with Japan during the same period were a record high $1,554 million.

The foreign currency holdings decreased to $4,102 million as of June 2 after a continuing decline over successive four months. South Korea's short-term foreign debts were $2,470 million as of the end of March. According to the south Korean economic planning board, the medium- and long-term foreign debts totaled $7,533 million as of the end of last year, of which $2,350 million were from 14 countries other than the United States. The principal and interest to be paid grew by $450 million as a result of the rise of Japanese yen with the depreciation of dollars. At present, foreign debts in Japanese currency amount to ¥326 billion, but the recent steep appreciation of Japanese currency has brought about an additional increase of $455 million in the debts. The fragile south Korean economy has been hit the hardest by the present sharp gain of the yen over the dollars.

In face of such developments, the Pak junta declared an emergency mobilization to promote exports. A stern warning was issued last month that any firm that has failed to attain the planned export assignment would be divested of its export license (the "government"-imposed minimum requirement is $250 million). A special export subsidy was increased to 320 won from 400 won per a dollar. An emergency loan to leading companies is also under serious study. Critics of such policy, however, are taking a very pessimistic view that the result will be a worse inflationary spiral.

Inflationary Spiral

The amount of money in circulation increased by 42% at the beginning of this year, the May figure was 31.5% and the July increase 32.2%. In autumn, the currency in circulation is expected to rise steeply with the "government" purchase of grain and intensive expenditures of the state budget. Given this fact, a sharp inflation is inevitable.

Here grave contradictions are arising from the "high economic growth" policy. Minor enterprises are confronted with a serious shortage of funds, many becoming insolvent or being closed down, because banking institutions offer loans mainly to big corporations and because bank rates have been raised.

Gap in Income

A gap is ever widening in income distribution. According to a report on income taxes, of a total of 1,150,000 people that reported on their income for 1977, 782,000, or 68% failed to reach the minimum taxable income level, covered with the preceding year's figure of 688,000 or 60.9% The total income of the 782,000 reporters accounted for simply 16% of the grand total of income reported, an evidence of the ever-widening gap in income distribution.

Per capita taxes for this year are 98,979 won, a three-fold increase over the 1974 taxes of 29,460 won. A measure is planned to be approved by the National Assembly in September, raising the proportion of tax revenues in the state budget to more than 21% next year from the present 19.4%. *The Dong-A Ilbo* reported Jun. 20.

In a June session of the puppet National Assembly, a certain new Democratic Party member sharply criticized the policy of the junta, saying, "The jobless are 470,000; day-laborers are 1,140,000; part-time workers are one million; earners of less than 30,000 won a month are 400,000; 5,130,000, or 75.9% of the salaried class, are unable to gain the minimum taxable income; and every fourth family has no dwelling house. For whom is the policy?" The opposition man demanded that ministers in charge of economic affairs resign en masse.

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